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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/717,255	11/19/2003	Kent D. Rager	CS23709RL	7757
20280	7590	11/17/2005	EXAMINER	
MOTOROLA INC 600 NORTH US HIGHWAY 45 ROOM AS437 LIBERTYVILLE, IL 60048-5343			CUMMING, WILLIAM D	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2683	

DATE MAILED: 11/17/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/717,255	RAGER & OTTING	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	WILLIAM D. CUMMING	2683	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 August 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 23 August 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

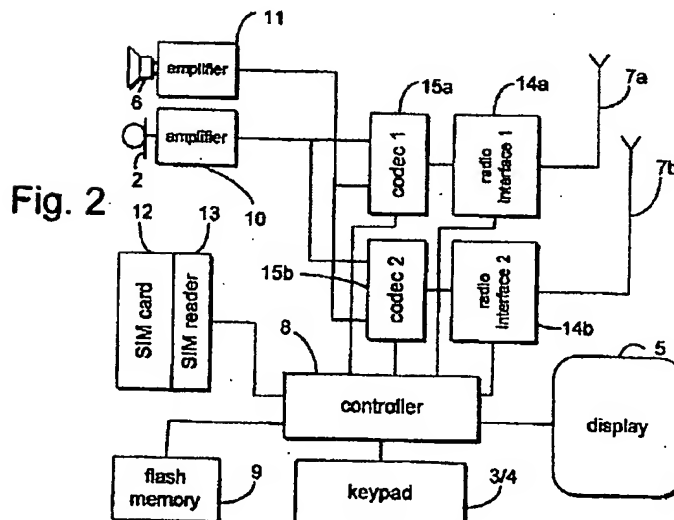
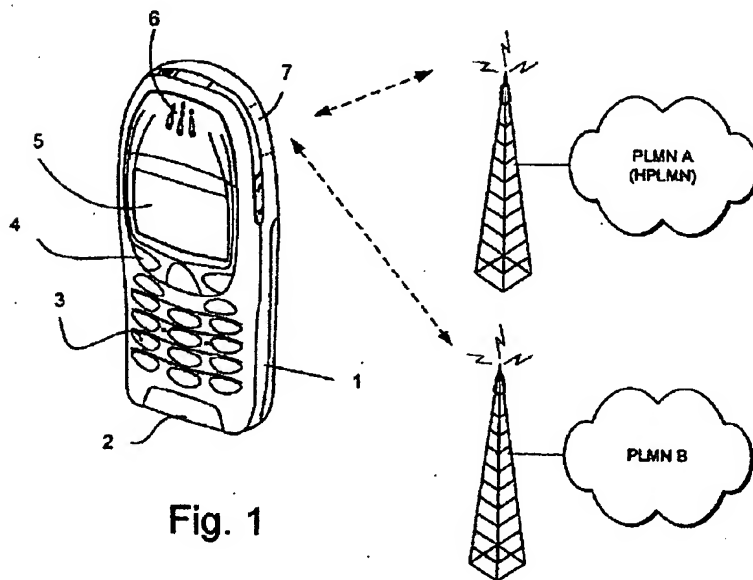
- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.
2. Claims 1-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being clearly anticipated by **Vestergaard, et al.**

Vestergaard, et al



disclose a method in a wireless communication device (figure 2). The method comprising the steps of operating in a network (figure 4, #PLMN B) other than the home network (#PLMN A) and determining whether to search for the home network (figure 5, #S3, "The preferred network may comprise a home network for the mobile station and so the mobile station when roaming, will attempt to

achieve a connection to the home network and thereby reduce call charges.")

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments filed August 30, 2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Anticipatory reference need not duplicate, word for word, what is in claims; anticipation can occur when claimed limitation is "*inherent*" or otherwise implicit in relevant reference (Standard Havens Products Incorporated v. Gencor Industries Incorporated, 21 USPQ2d 1321). During examination before the Patent and Trademark Office, claims must be given their broadest reasonable interpretation and limitations from the specification may not be imputed to the claims (Ex parte Akamatsu, 22 USPQ2d, 1918; In re Zletz, 13 USPQ2d 1320, In re Priest, 199 USPQ 11). In response to Applicant's argument, the law of anticipation requires that a distinction be made between the invention described or taught and the invention claimed. It does not require that the reference "*teach*" what the subject patent teaches. Assuming that a reference is properly "*prior art*," it is only necessary that the claims under consideration "*read on*" something disclosed in the reference, i.e., all limitations of the claim are found in the reference, or "*fully met*" by it. It was held in In re Donohue, 226 USPQ 619, that, "*It is well settled that prior art under 35 USC §102(b) must sufficiently describe the claimed invention to have placed the public in possession of it...Such possession is effected if one of ordinary skill in the art could have*

combine the description of the invention with his own knowledge to make the claimed invention." Clear inference to the artisan must be considered, In re Preda, 159 USPQ 342. A prior art reference must be considered together with the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the pertinent art, In re Samour, 197 USPQ 1. During patent examination, the pending claims must be *"given the broadest reasonable interpretation consistent with the specification."* Claim term is not limited to single embodiment disclosed in specification, since number of embodiments disclosed does not determine meaning of the claim term, and applicant cannot overcome *"heavy presumption"* that term takes on its ordinary meaning simply by pointing to preferred embodiment (*Teleflex Inc. v. Ficosa North America Corp.*, CA FC, 6/21/02, 63 USPQ2d 1374). Applicant always has the opportunity to amend the claims during prosecution and broad interpretation by the examiner reduces the possibility that the claim, once issued, will be interpreted more broadly than is justified. *In re Prater*, 415 F.2d 1393, 1404-05, 162 USPQ 541, 550-51 (CCPA1969). *"Arguments that the alleged anticipatory prior art is nonanalogous art' or teaches away from the invention' or is not recognized as solving the problem solved by the claimed invention, [are] not germane' to a rejection under section 102."* *Twin Disc, Inc. v. United States*, 231 USPQ 417, 424 (Cl. Ct. 1986) (quoting *In re Self*, 671 F.2d 1344, 213 USPQ 1, 7 (CCPA 1982)). A reference is no less anticipatory if, after disclosing the invention, the reference then disparages it. The question whether a reference *"teaches away"* from the invention is inapplicable to an anticipation analysis.

Celeritas Technologies Ltd. v. Rockwell International Corp., 150 F.3d 1354, 1361, 47 USPQ2d 1516, 1522-23 (Fed. Cir.1998).

Applicants' attorney is taking a very narrow view of the claims, but they are written very broadly. If applicants write their claims with such broad terms it should not come to surprise to applicants' attorney that the examiner also examines these claims just as broadly.

Conclusion

4. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

5. A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

6. New Pre-Appeal Brief Conference Pilot Program

This new program offers applicants an avenue to request that a panel of examiners formally review the legal and factual basis of the rejections in their application prior to the filing of an appeal brief. Effective immediately, the USPTO is offering applicants an optional procedure to review the examiner's rejection prior to the actual filing of an appeal brief. The program is intended to spare applicants the added time and expense of preparing an appeal brief if a panel review determines an application is not in condition for appeal. Although this procedure will not be appropriate in every appealed application, in the proper situations it can save both the resources of the applicant and the Office. Applicants continue to have available to them the normal practice and procedures already in effect under Part 41 of the Title 37 of the Code of Federal Regulations relating to appeals and practice before the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences.

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1. General Provisions:

. What is this program?

Under the current practice every applicant whose claims have been twice rejected may appeal the examiner's decision to the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences. To do so, the applicant first files a notice of appeal accompanied by the appropriate fee i within the appropriate time period ii. Within two months from the date of the filing of the notice of appeal, applicant must file an appeal brief accompanied by the appropriate fee iii. Applicants may buy extensions of time for filing the appeal brief.

This pilot program offers applicants an opportunity to request a review of identified matters on appeal employing an appeal conference currently employed in the Office, but prior to the filing of an appeal brief. The goals of the program are (1) to identify the presence or absence of clearly improper rejections based upon error(s) in facts, or (2) to identify the

omission or presence of essential elements required to establish a prima facie rejection.

. Who can use this program?

Any applicant who has filed a notice of appeal and who wants a panel of experienced examiners to perform a detailed review of appealable issues within a set period of time.

. How to decide if you should request this panel review?

If the applicant feels the rejections of record are clearly not proper and are without basis, then filing this request may result in a panel decision that eliminates the need to file an appeal brief. This should be based upon a clear legal or factual deficiency in the rejections rather than an interpretation of the claims or prior art teachings. The latter is more appropriate for the traditional appeal process currently employed by applicants.

. What happens during a panel review?

A panel of examiners (including the examiner of record) will consider the merits of each ground of rejection for which appeal has been requested and will issue a written decision as to the status of the application.

. When should you file an appeal brief or other correspondence?

This program is designed to allow applicants who think there is a clear deficiency in the prima facie case in support of a rejection to file the request at the same time that they file a notice of appeal. This affords the Office the best opportunity to ensure that applicant will promptly receive a decision on the request. If the request is filed with the notice of appeal, the period of time for filing the appeal brief will be the later of the two-month period set in 37 CFR 41.37(a) or one month from the mail date of the decision on the request.

. What actions will terminate the panel's review?

If applicant files any of the following responses after filing a request, but prior to a decision by the appointed panel of examiners assigned to conduct the review, the review process will end and a decision will not be made on the merits of the request:

- an appeal brief

- a request for continued examination (RCE)
- an after-final amendment
- an affidavit or other evidence
- an express abandonment

A request for the declaration of an interference will also result in an end to the review process. Applicant will be promptly notified by an Office communication of termination or of dismissal of the request. If any of the above-noted actions occur, the period for filing the appeal brief (if applicable) will be the later of the two-month period set in 37 CFR 41.37(a) or one month from the mail date of the decision on the request.

2. Conditions Necessary to Request a Panel Review:

- Applicant must file a notice of appeal in compliance with 37 CFR 41.31.
- Applicant must file the request with the filing of a notice of appeal and before the filing of an appeal brief. 1

3. Content of Request:

a. File the request and accompanying arguments in a separate paper entitled, "Pre-Appeal Brief Request for Review". A sample request form has been created and is available on the USPTO Internet Website, on the forms page, as PTO/SB/33.

b. In five (5) or less total pages, provide a succinct, concise and focused set of arguments for which the review is being requested.

c. File the request with the notice of appeal.

d. Address the notice of appeal and the request to

- Mail Stop AF
- Commissioner for Patents
- P.O. Box 1450
- Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

- Fax the notice of appeal and the request to the Central FAX Number (now 571 273-8300)

- Hand carry the notice of appeal and the request to the

USPTO Customer Service Window, ATTN: Mail Stop AF

Randolph Building
401 Dulany Street
Alexandria, VA 22314

e. No after-final or proposed amendments may accompany the request. iv

A request that fails to comply with the above noted submission requirements may be dismissed.

4. Content of Remarks or Arguments:

The request should specify-

- . clear errors in the examiner's rejections; or
- . the examiner's omissions of one or more essential elements needed for a prima facie rejection.

For example, the request should concisely point out that a limitation is not met by a reference or the examiner failed to show proper motivation for making a modification in an obviousness rejection (35 U.S.C. 103). Applicants are encouraged to refer to arguments already of record rather than repeating them in the request. This may be done by simply referring to a prior submission by paper number and the relevant portions thereof (e.g., see paper number 3 at pages 4 to 6). However, references such as "see the arguments of record" or "see paper number X" are not helpful and will just obfuscate the real issues for review.

The request may not be more than five (5) pages total and the remarks should be drafted with the expectation that for a clear error in fact or other deficiency, a long detailed explanation is not needed. Requests are limited to appealable, not petitionable matters.

Any actual issues lacking factual basis, including interpretations of the prior art teachings or claim scope as contrasted with clear error in facts, are appropriate for the traditional appeal process and submission of the appeal brief. For grounds where a clear issue on proper interpretation exists, applicant is advised to proceed to appeal with the timely filing of the appeal brief. This program is not intended to be, and is not, an alternative for filing an appeal.

5. USPTO Consideration of the Request:

Upon receipt of a properly filed request, a Technology Center Art Unit supervisor will designate a panel of examiners experienced in the field of

technology to review the applicant's remarks and the examiner's rejections. The panel will include at least a supervisor and the examiner of record. The applicant will not be permitted to attend the review and no interviews will be granted prior to issuance of the panel's decision.

The panel members will review the rejection(s) identified by applicant in the request. They will also review the application and the appropriate evidence in support of the rejections to the extent necessary. The panel will then decide if an issue for appeal is, in fact, present in the record. The Office should mail a decision within 45 days of receipt of a properly filed request.

6. Format of Panel Decision:

After the review is complete, the Office will mail a decision on the status of the application. The decision will state one of the following:

- . Finding 1: The application remains under appeal because there is at least one actual issue for appeal.
- . Finding 2: Prosecution on the merits is reopened and an appropriate Office communication will follow in due course. In appropriate circumstances, a proposed amendment may accompany the panel's decision proposing changes that, if accepted, may result in an indication of allowability for the contested claim(s).
- . Finding 3: The application is allowed on the existing claims and prosecution remains closed.
- . Finding 4: The request fails to comply with the submission requirements and is dismissed.

The decision will summarize the status of the pending claims (still rejected, withdrawn rejections, objected to or allowable claims).

A decision by a pre-appeal brief conference panel to withdraw the rejections of any or all of the claims on appeal is not a decision by a panel of the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences, and, as such, would not result in any patent term extension of adjustment under 35 U.S.C. Sec. 154(b) (37 CFR 1.701(a)(3) and 1.702(e)).

The decision will not contain any additional grounds of rejection or any restatement of previously made rejections. Such matters will be addressed, as appropriate, in the Examiner's Answer.

7. Time Periods Before/After a Panel Decision:

- . The request must be filed with the filing of a notice of appeal and before the filing of the appeal brief. No extensions of time are available for filing the request for review.
- . The time period for filing an appeal brief will be reset to be one month from mailing of the decision on the request, or the balance of the two-month time period running from the receipt of the notice of appeal, whichever is greater. Further, the time period for filing of the appeal brief is extendible under 37 CFR 1.136 based upon the mail date of the decision on the request or the receipt date of the notice of appeal, as applicable. To the extent that any existing USPTO rule is inconsistent with this pilot program, the rule is waived until regulations directed to pre-appeal brief conferences are promulgated, or the pilot program is ended. For example, if a request for a pre-appeal brief conference is filed with a notice of appeal, the time period set in 37 CFR 41.37(a)(1) is waived so that an appeal will not stand dismissed if an appeal brief is not filed within two months of the filing date of a notice of appeal, but is filed within one month of the decision on the request.

Applicant's period for filing the appeal brief or other appropriate response ends on the mailing date of a panel decision that indicates all claims are allowed or that prosecution is reopened.

8. Administrative Matters:

- . Applicants should ensure that requests are mailed or faxed with the notice of appeal to ensure timely filing. The request should contain a certificate of mailing or transmission under 37 CFR 1.8 and be listed on any postcard receipt (MPEP 503).
- . No supplemental requests or arguments will be accepted.
- . The notice of appeal fee is not refundable, even in the event of a decision favorable to applicant.
- . A request filed after the date of receipt of the notice of appeal will be dismissed as untimely.
- . This procedure does not affect petitions to invoke supervisory authority under 37 CFR 1.181 because such petitions address procedural matters, not appealable, matters.
- . Panel decisions will not be petitionable because a decision to maintain a rejection is subject to appeal.
- . A pre-appeal brief conference panel decision that the application remains under appeal is not final agency action for purposes of court review. An applicant dissatisfied with the result of the appeal conference must pursue the appeal before the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences.

- . This process does not apply to reexamination proceedings.
- . Following a panel review under this pilot program, the examiner retains the option to reopen prosecution or to allow an application after the filing of an appeal brief. This unlikely situation might arise, for example, where new arguments or evidence are presented in the appeal brief.
- . This pilot program will run for at least six months from its effective date. The Office may extend, terminate, revise or otherwise take appropriate action after evaluating its effectiveness at the end of that period. If the program is to be made permanent, the Office will promulgate the appropriate changes to title 37 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Please direct inquiries with respect to a pending request for a pre-appeal brief conference to the examiner to whom the patent application is assigned, or the examiner's immediate supervisor. Please direct comments and inquiries on this pilot program to Anton Fetting via email addressed to anton.fetting@uspto.gov. You may also contact Mr. Fetting at (571) 272-7701.

June 20, 2005

7. United States Postal Service Interruption and Emergency under 35 U.S.C.21(a)

The United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) is designating the interruption in service of the United States Postal Service (USPS) in the areas affected by Hurricane Katrina in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida on August 28, 2005, as a postal service interruption and an emergency within the meaning of 35 U.S.C. § 21(a) and 37 CFR 1.10(i) and 2.195(e). Postal services in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida have been suspended intermittently since Sunday, August 28, 2005, due to Hurricane Katrina. To determine whether a post office has been closed or postal services have been suspended in a particular area due to Hurricane Katrina, contact the post office directly or visit the USPS's Web site at: <http://www.usps.gov>.

As soon as the USPTO receives further information from the USPS as to when postal services in the affected areas will be resumed, the USPTO will post updated information regarding this situation on the USPTO Web site (<http://www.uspto.gov>) and in the Official Gazette.

8. United States Postal Service Interruption and Emergency under 35 U.S.C. 21(a)

The United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) is designating the interruption in service of the United States Postal Service (USPS) in the areas affected by Hurricane Rita in Louisiana and Texas on September 23, 2005, as a postal service interruption and an emergency within the meaning of 35 U.S.C. § 21(a) and 37 CFR 1.10(i) and 2.195(e).

Postal services in Louisiana and Texas have been suspended intermittently since Friday, September 23, 2005, due to Hurricane Rita. To determine whether a post office has been closed or postal services have been suspended in a particular area due to Hurricane Rita, contact the post office directly or visit the USPS's Web site at: <http://www.usps.gov>.

As soon as the USPTO receives further information from the USPS as to when postal services in the affected areas will be resumed, the USPTO will post updated information regarding this situation on the USPTO Web site (<http://www.uspto.gov>) and in the Official Gazette.

Patent-Related Correspondence

37 CFR 1.10(i) addresses interruptions or emergencies in USPS "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" service that are designated by the Director for patent-related correspondence. Correspondence covered by 37 CFR 1.10 that would have been filed with the USPTO under 37 CFR 1.10 during this USPS service interruption, but which was not filed due to the USPS service interruption, should be filed promptly after the termination of the USPS service interruption with a petition in accordance with 37 CFR 1.10(i) using "Express Mail" service in accordance with 37 CFR 1.10.

The provisions of 35 U.S.C. § 21(a) and 37 CFR 1.10(i) apply only to postal interruptions and emergencies. The provisions of 35 U.S.C. § 21(a) and 37 CFR 1.10(i) do not provide for the granting of a filing date to correspondence as of the date on which it would have been filed but for other exigencies, such as the unavailability of an office or building other than a USPS facility. These provisions apply only if the post office was closed or "Express Mail" service suspended in the affected areas on the specified date due to Hurricane Rita.

37 CFR 1.10(i) provides that any person attempting to file correspondence by "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" service that was unable to be deposited with the USPS due to an interruption or emergency in "Express Mail" service which has been so designated by the Director may petition the Director to consider such correspondence as filed on a particular date in the Office. 37 CFR 1.10(i) specifically provides that: any person attempting to file correspondence under this section that was unable to be deposited with the USPS due to an interruption or emergency in "Express Mail" service which has been so designated by the Director, may petition the Director to consider such correspondence as filed on a particular date in the Office, provided that:

- (1) the petition is filed in a manner designated by the Director promptly after the person becomes aware of the designated interruption or emergency in "Express Mail" service;

(2) the petition includes the original correspondence or a copy of the original correspondence; and

(3) the petition includes a statement which establishes, to the satisfaction of the Director, that the correspondence would have been deposited with the USPS but for the designated interruption or emergency in "Express Mail" service, and that the correspondence or copy of the correspondence is the original correspondence or a true copy of the correspondence originally attempted to be deposited with the USPS on the requested filing date.

Patent-related inquiries concerning this notice may be directed to Eugenia Jones, Senior Legal Advisor in the Office of Patent Legal Administration, at (571) 272-7704 or at PatentPractice@uspto.gov.

Trademark-Related Correspondence

37 CFR 2.195(e) and 2.198 address interruptions or emergencies in USPS "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" service that are designated by the Director for trademark-related correspondence. Correspondence covered by 37 CFR 2.198 that would have been filed with the USPTO under 37 CFR 2.198 during this USPS service interruption, but which was not filed due to the USPS service interruption, should be filed promptly after the termination of the USPS service interruption with a petition in accordance with 37 CFR 2.146 and 2.198.

The provisions of 35 U.S.C. § 21(a) and 37 CFR 2.195(e) apply only to postal interruptions and emergencies. These provisions do not provide for the granting of a filing date to correspondence as of the date on which it would have been filed but for other exigencies, such as the unavailability of an office or building other than a USPS facility. These provisions apply only if the post office was closed or "Express Mail" service suspended in the affected areas on the specified date due to Hurricane Rita.

Under 37 CFR 2.195(e) and 2.198, any person attempting to file correspondence by "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" service that was unable to be deposited with the USPS due to the interruption or emergency in "Express Mail" service in the areas designated in this notice may petition the Director to consider such correspondence as filed on a particular date in the Office. The petition must:

(1) Be filed promptly after the ending of the designated interruption or emergency in "Express Mail" service;

(2) Include the original correspondence or a copy of the original correspondence; and

(3) Include a statement which establishes, to the satisfaction of the Director, that (1) the correspondence would have been deposited with the USPS but for the designated interruption or emergency in "Express Mail" service, and (2) the correspondence or copy of the correspondence is the original correspondence or a true copy of the correspondence originally attempted to be deposited with the USPS on the requested filing date.

Please note that under 37 CFR 2.101(b)(2), 2.102(a)(2) and 2.198(a)(1), the Express Mail procedures cannot be used for the following types of correspondence: applications for registration of marks; amendments to allege use under 15 U.S.C. § 1051(c); statements of use under 15 U.S.C. § 1051(d); requests for extension of time to

file a statement of use under 15 U.S.C. § 1051(d); affidavits of continued use under 15 U.S.C. § 1058; renewal applications under 15 U.S.C. § 1059; requests to change or correct addresses; combined filings under 15 U.S.C. §§ 1058 and 1059; combined affidavits or declarations under 15 U.S.C. §§ 1058 and 1065; responses to notices of irregularity under 37 CFR 7.14; requests for transformation under 37 CFR 7.31; notices of opposition to applications based on 15 U.S.C. § 1141f(a); and requests for extensions of time to oppose applications based on 15 U.S.C. § 1141f(a).

Moreover, 37 CFR 2.197 (certificate of mailing procedure) does not provide for according a filing date as of the date of deposit with the USPS. Therefore, it would be inappropriate to file a petition seeking a filing date as of the date of deposit of the types of correspondence listed in 37 CFR 2.101(b)(2), 2.102(a)(2) and 2.198(a)(1) as Express Mail, or as of the date on a certificate of mailing under 37 CFR 2.197.

Trademark-related inquiries concerning this notice may be directed to Mary Hannon, Office of the Deputy Commissioner for Trademark Examination Policy, at (571) 272-9569.

Date: 9/27/05 /S/

9. If applicants request an interview after this **final rejection**, prior to the interview, the intended purpose and content of the interview should be presented briefly, in writing.

Such an interview may be granted if the examiner is convinced that disposal or clarification for appeal may be accomplished with only nominal further consideration.

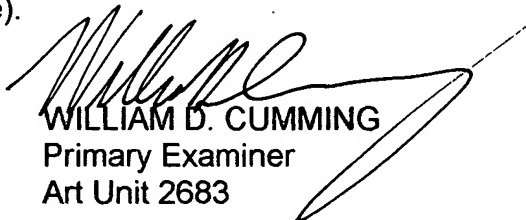
Interviews merely to **restate arguments** of record or to **discuss new limitations** which would require more than nominal reconsideration or new search will be denied.

10. If applicants wish to request for an interview, an "*Applicant Initiated Interview Request*" form (PTOL-413A) should be submitted to the examiner prior to the interview in order to permit the examiner to prepare in advance for the interview and to focus on the issues to be discussed. This form should identify the participants of the interview, the proposed date of the interview, whether the interview will be personal, telephonic, or video conference, and should include a brief description of the issues to be discussed. A copy of the completed "*Applicant Initiated Interview Request*" form should be attached to the Interview Summary form, PTOL-413 at the completion of the interview and a copy should be given to applicant or applicant's representative.

11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to **WILLIAM D. CUMMING** whose telephone number is **571-272-7861**. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday 11am-5:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, William Trost can be reached on 571-272-7872. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


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